REMARKS

Applicants appreciate the Examiner's thorough review of the present application, and respectfully request reconsideration in light of the preceding amendments and the following remarks. Claims 1-21 are pending. Claims 1-21 have been amended. Claims 22 to 26 are added.

I. Response to Rejection of Claims 1-15 and 17-21 under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-15 and 17-21 were rejected under U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over MacLennan et al, US Patent No. 6313587 B1, and further in view of Nugent, US Patent No.6066799.

The rejection is respectfully traversed.

MacLeannan relates to lamp configurations, coupling circuits, bulbs, heat dissipating lamp head assemblies, RF sources (oscillators), directional couplers, aperture structures, starting aids, and excitation coils for inductively coupled electrodeless lamps (Column 1, lines 30-34). According to MacLennan reference, the bulb, RF source, and DC power supply are located in a single housing (Column 4, lines 43-56). MacLennan does not disclose the use of 'power supply lines' for supplying the power from the power supply to the light. There is no reference made to 'power supply lines' in the passages cited by the Examiner on page 2 of the office action, nor in anywhere else in MacLennan.

Nugent relates to the field of audio electronics, and particularly, to interconnect cables and loudspeaker cables (Column 6, lines 6-8). Nugent discloses that "unlike line-level signal cables, cables for the transmission of audio signals between power amplifiers and

loudspeakers must transfer high power over a wide range of frequencies without altering the original signal, often into a very reactive loudspeaker load, the impedance varying as a function of frequency" (Column 1, lines 66-67, Column 2, lines 1-4). Nugent, furthermore, teaches 'as the conductors are made larger, their self-inductance decreases but this technique is not optimum for audio because these cables experience high-frequency distortion due to skin-effect' (Column 2, lines 15-18). Further, all the figures in Nugent show twisted-pair cabling to effectuate noise cancellation effects for faithful transmission of audio signals throughout the audible frequency band to speakers. One ordinary skilled in the art readily appreciates that twisted-pair cabling is not used for connecting power for purposes of lighting a light. Nugent is not concerned with reducing power leakage in the cabling between a power source and a light.

Thus, one skilled in the art would not look to Nugent for connecting power supply to light generator in a liquid crystal device for "reducing power form being leaked from the plurality of power supply lines", as claimed in claims 1, 9, and 19. Applicant cannot find any objective indicia in either MacLennan or Nugent for combining their teachings. Accordingly, there is no motivation to combine Nugent to MacLennan.

Further, neither MacLennan nor Nugent discloses "plural power supply lines for supplying power to the light generator" or " leakage reduction means (or tube) wrapped around power supply lines for reducing power from being leaked", as claimed in claims 1, 9, and 19. Thus, even if Nugent was combined with MacLennan, a prima facie case of obviousness cannot be established.

The Examiner, furthermore, said that it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a first leakage reduction means wrapped around the power supply lines for reducing power from being leaked from the plurality of the power supply lines as taught by Nugent (U.S. Pat. No.6066799). Nugent, however, teaches 'ideally, interconnects for high-fidelity audio transmission should utilize uninsulated conductors' (Column 1, lines 36). Furthermore, it taught 'even the best modern insulation materials exhibit undesirable characteristics over the wide bandwidth of audio frequencies' (Column 1, lines 45-47). Nugent further teaches 'the conductors of each pair are uninsulated over approximately half of their length ... this configuration maintains identical impedance of the two conductors while eliminating nearly 50% of dielectric material in contact with the conducts thereby improving signal quality' (Column 3, lines 64-67, Column 4, lines 1-6). Nugent, as above mentioned, taught at least a half of conduct should be uninsulated, that means not wrapped with insulator, for high-fidelity audio transmission. Nugent disclosed the method to improve audio signal transmission quality by having two-twisted conductors identical length and half of them bared to make the flight-times of the two signals involved identical (Column 3, lines 56-63).

From the above cited Nugent references, one ordinary skilled in the art would be led away by Nugent from a 'reduction means wrapped around the power supply lines [for supplying power to the light generating means] for reducing power from being leaked from the plurality of the power supply lines'.

With the above-mentioned reasons, rejection under §103 based on MacLennan et al in view of Nugent cannot be sustained. The Examiner's reconsideration of the rejection is

respectfully requested.

Claims 2 to 8 depend upon claim 1, claims 10 to 18 depend upon claim 9, and claims 20 and 21 depend upon claim 19. The dependant claims are not rendered obvious by the cited references for at least the reasons given above for the independent claims. Moreover, the dependant claims are patentable over the cited references in their own right. For example, each of claims 4, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, 17, and 21 recites features of power supply lines. Nugent discloses twisted-pair wires for speakers and does not disclose or suggest power supply lines, much less supply lines for connecting a power source to a light in a liquid crystal display device.

Claim 16 was objected to for formal reasons. Claim 16 has been amended to remove the typographical error.

Each of the Examiner's rejections has been traversed. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that all claims are now in condition for allowance. Early and favorable indication of allowance is courteously solicited.

The Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned, Applicant's attorney of record, to facilitate advancement of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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